

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist Church.

Journal read by the Clerk.

The following message was received from the

Governor, and the rule requiring it to lie over one

day being suspended, the nominations were con-

firmed.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I nominate for your advice and consent, John

Milton, to be Notary Public of Jefferson county.

Thomas S. Harlow to be Commissioner of Deeds

&c., for Kentucky in the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. HAWKINS presented a petition, which was

appropriately referred.

A message from the House, announcing the pas-

sage of certain bills, resolutions, &c.

Mr. HARDIN, from the Judiciary committee, a

bill to amend the several acts incorporating the town

of Paducah; ordered to be engrossed and read a

third time.

Also, a bill from the House to more effectually

suppress gambling; read and passed. The Yeas and

Nays being called on its passage stood thus:

YEAS—Messrs. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Cren-

shaw, Draffin, English, Hamilton, Hardin, Hawkins,

Healy, Hobbs, Holloway, McNary, Patterson, Rice,

Russell, Speed Smith, Swope, Thomas, Walker,

Wall, Williams and Young—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Thurman and White—2.

Also, a bill from the House, to amend the charter

of the Western Baptist Theological Institute at

Covington; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House to incorporate the

Stickney Mining Company, with an amendment,

which was concurred in, and the bill then passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to incorporate the

Columbian Mining Company in Crittenden county,

with an amendment, which was concurred in, and

the bill then passed.

Also, a bill from the House, granting a change of

venue to Samuel Jarvis, with a slight amendment,

which was concurred in, and the bill then passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Proposi-

tions and Grievances, reported the following bills,

which were read and passed.

A bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace

to the county of Floyd.

A bill allowing an additional Constable to Bath

county.

Mr. DRAFFIN, from the committee on Religion,

a bill to divorce Mary Finley; read and passed.

Mr. SPEED SMITH, from the Internal Improve-

ment committee, a bill repealing all laws declaring

Bull Skin in Clay county, a navigable stream; read

and passed.

Also, a bill declaring Middle Creek, in Floyd coun-

ty, a navigable stream; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House, to amend the charter

of the Dover and Minerva, and Maysville and Ger-

mantown Turnpike roads; read and passed.

Also, a bill to change in part the State road from

Owingsville to Big Sandy; read and passed.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the committee on Enroll-

ments, reported certain bills correctly enrolled.

The special order of the day, set for 11 o'clock

this day, coming up, being the resolutions relative to

the late Gen. John Caldwell, Lieut. Governor of

Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, its further con-

sideration was postponed until next Saturday.

Leave was granted to Mr. HOBBS to introduce

a bill to incorporate the Board of Publication of the

Cumberland Presbyterian Church; referred.

Mr. ENGLISH offered a preamble and resolution

to expunge, from the Journal of the Senate, a resolu-

tion of thanks to the United Society of Friends of

Philadelphia, for a copy of a book entitled *Dymond*

on the War, when the hour arrived for the

Orders of the Day.

The unfinished order of yesterday, the bill to pre-

vent the sale of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath

day, and for other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. EVANS proposed an amendment similar to

that portion of the bill which was stricken out on

yesterday. His amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered the following amend-

ment:

Be it further enacted, That all laws which allow

Merchants and retailers of Dry Goods to sell ardent

spirits by the quart, are hereby repealed.

Mr. PATTERSON moved to lay the bill and

Mr. COLLINS gave a full statement of the case, and the conclusion to which he came after a thorough investigation, was, that the claim of Mr. Williams was just and right, and that the passage of this law would be no more than an act of sheer justice to him.

Mr. BOULWARE had been informed that Mr. Williams had been already fully compensated, and therefore he was opposed to the passage of this bill.

Mr. NEWELL thought this bill should be passed. He had acted on the committee, and was acquainted with the facts of the case, and thought it a contract between the State of Kentucky, of the one part, and Mr. Williams, of the other part, which had been violated by the State to the damage of Mr. Williams to a large amount, and the passage of this bill would be but an act of justice.

Mr. MOORE thought as the committee had investigated the matter thoroughly, and as it was a committee in which the House had confidence, the members should not stop to make a personal investigation, but should rely upon the report of the committee, and vote for the bill.

Mr. HUGHES agreed with the gentleman from Rockcastle, (Mr. Moore), that as the committee had reported a bill, he was willing to vote for it, and pay a just and honest debt due from the State of Kentucky, to Mr. Williams. As it was an honest debt, upon which the House was sitting as a jury, he was for acting according to the evidence submitted to the committee, and rendering a verdict in accordance with common justice.

Mr. R. H. FIELD moved to recommit to the committee, with instructions to hear further proofs from the members of the Board of Int. Imp.

Mr. WINTERSMITH was opposed to the recommitment, because the committee had already received, in an authentic manner, all the information which could be derived from the Board. He discussed the matter at length; he had examined the case thoroughly, and his opinion, free from sympathy and prejudice, was, that the passage of the bill was demanded by justice.

Mr. WRIGHT thought there was some little discrepancy between the assertions of different members of the committee, and he thought it better to recommit it.

Mr. BUSH did not think it necessary to recommit, but if gentlemen were not ready to vote upon it, he hoped that it would be made the special order for some future day.

Mr. SPEED was not ready to vote for the passage of the bill; he wanted more facts in the case. He was not unwilling to vote for any appropriation that was demanded in justice; but he was not fully satisfied what course should be pursued in this case, until more facts were shown to him and the House.

Mr. R. H. FIELD thought as there were facts which were not before the House, it would be no more than justice to recommit it.

Mr. COLLINS would not oppose the motion to recommit, and he hoped that gentlemen who appeared to feel an interest in the matter would appear before the committee; the motion to recommit was then carried.

Mr. McKINNEY of the committee on Enrollments made a report.

Mr. COMBS said, Mr. SPEAKER—I take leave to announce that, by permission of the House, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, I shall have the honor, on behalf of the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the gallant 2nd Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, to present to this Assembly,

as the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, the tattered and torn flag, sprinkled with blood, which waved so gloriously over their heads in the great battle of Buena Vista; and which was recaptured from an overwhelming force of the enemy by that heroic Regiment, and brought back in triumph to Kentucky.

Mr. PRICE—Education—a bill to abolish the militia system and to revise and permanently establish Common Schools in this Commonwealth, with an amendment to the first section; read, when

Mr. BUSH moved to refer to the committee of the Whole and make it the special order for Wednesday week; carried.

Mr. PRICE, a bill to incorporate the Lexington Female Institute; read and passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Cove Spring Academy in the county of Boyle; read and passed.

A message from the Governor, announcing his approval of certain bills, &c.

Mr. DUNCAN—Military Affairs—a bill to exempt from militia duty the volunteers to the war in Mexico, with an opinion that it ought not to pass; read, when

Mr. COMBS hoped that some member of the committee would state to the House the reasons which had induced the committee to report against the bill. He was in favor of the passage of the bill, and unless he could hear some good reasons why those who had served their country so gallantly and successfully, should not be exempted from again entering the "corn stalk" militia, he should vote for the bill. There was not a soldier who had served thirty days in the Mexican War, who did not know more of the duties of a soldier, than those who have served in the "corn stalk" militia from the age of 18 to 45.

Mr. DUNCAN said it was the first time that he had presented himself to the House to make any remarks.

There were several reasons that influenced the committee in making a report adversely to the bill, and one was, the committee believed that those who had served their country in that war, did not demand or desire any personal privileges. As one of the number who had served there, he felt unwilling to have the State exempt him from those duties which should be general and universal. Those who had been to Mexico as soldiers, had become acquainted thoroughly with military tactics, and many of them would doubtless be promoted to the military offices, and thus improve the militia system. It had been a pleasure to him to serve his country in the war; he had done it from principles of duty, and of patriotism, and not for such paltry exemptions. Those who had served their country in the Revolutionary, or the Late war, had never been exempted from this duty, and why should those who had served in the Mexican war?

Mr. COMBS said the passage of this bill would not prevent them from serving; they would yet be allowed to. The object was to do honor to those who, like the gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. Duncan), had served their country so nobly and gallantly. Even if they do again enter the militia, what grounds have they to suppose that their merits will be recognized by the Governor? He had known cases, where men who had served their country in the front ranks, have been overlooked by the Governor, and men who could not command a corporal's guard, been appointed to the high militia offices. His desire was to do them honor, and place upon record this bill, as an evidence of the gratitude of the State.

Mr. DUNCAN said he had no doubt but that every soldier who had served in the Mexican war felt that he was amply rewarded in the respect of his countrymen, and did not ask the exemption from duty proposed by this bill. Several of them who served in the war, had said to him that they did not ask or desire to be exempted from any duty; they ask no privileges above their fellow-citizens; they place their claims upon higher grounds, and there is not one of them willing to have the bill passed.

Mr. BOULWARE offered to amend by striking out "Mexican war," and inserting "Late war."

Mr. SMITH hoped the gentleman would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. COMBS said it was known that he had the honor of serving in the Late war, he had never claimed any exemption.

Mr. BOULWARE said he was aware the gentleman from Fayette (Mr. Combs) had served in the late war and he wished to do him a favor.

Mr. FORDE moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. The yeas and nays being called it was carried, 56 to 23.

Orders of the Day.

Mr. BEARD moved to dispense the rules of the House to allow him to obtain leave to bring in a bill; carried.

Mr. BEARD had leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Taylorsville and Louisville Turnpike road; referred.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Christian Church at Mt. Eden, Spencer county; referred.

Mr. BOWEN had leave to bring in a bill to amend the revenue laws; referred.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Hughes in the Chair on the bill making appropriation for the improvement of Licking river.

Mr. WILLIAMS said it appeared that the "day of Pentecost had fully come." He had heard a gentleman say that this appropriation would be a good one, but he was afraid of his constituents. He wanted them instead of being afraid of their constituents, to be afraid of calling down the judgment of Almighty God upon them, if they should vote against this measure. He believed that when the Almighty formed that river, he intended it for taking down the lumber which was up there, and he called upon the members of the House to vote for this appropriation to carry out God's designs.

He moved to fill up the blank with \$3,000.

Mr. TOWLES made a few remarks in favor of the bill.

The question being on filling up the blank with \$3,000, it was carried.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The bill was then ordered to its third reading, which, on motion, was dispensed with; the yeas and nays being called on the final passage of the bill, it was lost, 29 to 48.

The committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to incorporate a Turnpike Road from Oregon to the Louisville and Crab Orchard road, &c.; and the bill was then referred.

A bill to modify and change the law of 1833, was passed over in committee, by consent.

Mr. MOORE—Judiciary—had consent to report a bill to change the time of holding the Clay Circuit Court, and for other purposes; read, when

Mr. HUGHES offered to amend by adding that the Union Circuit Court be authorized to continue its sessions for 18 days if their business required it, but withdrew on request, and the original bill was then passed.

Mr. COLEMAN had leave to report a bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Swansey, of Crittenden county; read and referred.

A bill to repeal in part and amend in part, the law to protect the rights of married women, was also passed over by consent.

A bill giving the action of trespass to the widow and heirs of persons killed; read.

Mr. SMITH advocated the bill at length, upon the ground that it would have a tendency to prevent the commission of the crime of manslaughter, which had come to be a common offence, since it was difficult and almost impossible to procure a conviction of the perpetrator of the offence, owing frequently to the influence of money.

Mr. TOWLES opposed the bill upon the ground that it gave a civil remedy for a criminal offence, and would place a wife and children at the bar of a Court of Justice to demand a pecuniary compensation for the blood of a husband and father.

Mr. ELLIOTT discussed the bill at length, upon the ground among others, that the manner of the selection of a criminal jury was such that it often gave the criminal an opportunity of selecting a jury upon which he may previously have operated by his money, or otherwise; and that if he should even be acquitted by that jury, if this bill was passed, it would give the widow and children an opportunity of bringing him before another jury, differently selected and composed of better men, and at whose hands the criminal might receive a pecuniary punishment for his offence.

Mr. HANSON opposed the bill upon the grounds that it was placing a price upon human life. That the reason of prescribing a criminal punishment for the commission of manslaughter, was because human life was above any pecuniary compensation. He was unwilling to say upon the statute book that there could be a price for human blood, or that a wife could be compensated for the loss of an affectionate husband, or the child rewarded for the loss of a kind father. But the loss does not fall alone upon them; the Commonwealth has suffered by the loss of a citizen, and she demands the punishment of the criminal as her only satisfaction. He thought it would be disgraceful to the Commonwealth to pass this bill. He discussed the bill at length.

Mr. COLLINS offered to amend, by allowing all matters to be given in evidence that could be given in an action of trespass *vi et cum*.

He was of the opinion that the matter should be investigated, as he believed the principle a good one; and he was desirous of having the bill perfected, and for that purpose, he moved to commit it to the committee of the Whole, and make it the special order for Thursday next.

Mr. HUGHES offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of passing a law to require plaintiffs or complainants in vexatious suits at law or in Chancery, to give security for costs, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved further, That said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to require plaintiffs in actions for trespass, assault and battery, and actions for slander to pay the costs of the suit, where the damages assessed by the jury do not amount to more than \$5, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The House adjourned.

REMARKS OF Mr. T. D. BROWN of Hardin, in committee of the whole, on the bill to amend the revenue law:

Mr. CHAIRMAN—A member of the committee reporting this bill to the House; and constituting as I do the minority of the committee in that report, I feel called on, after what has been said in the course of the debate it has given rise to, to say a few words in defence of my own position, and in reply to remarks made by some gentlemen who advocate the bill.

The act, which the bill proposes to repeal, and known before the country as the "specific taxation law," has been denounced as wrong in principle, unjust in its operations, and disgraceful to the statute book. I regret that some gentlemen, not content with an expression of their views in relation to the bill, have thought proper to transcend, in my opinion, the legitimate range of debate, and impute unworthy motives to those who have considered it their duty to oppose the passage of the bill. In re-

ply to such imputations, I can only say, that I intend to exercise the rights which belong to me as the Representative of my constituency, and perform what I shall conceive to be my duty to them, and the Commonwealth, although such a course may incur the odious imputation of demagogism. In the course of my participation, in the legislation of the country, I have never called in question the motives of any gentleman for his support of any measure. I do not intend that any imputation, which shall be made against the motives of myself, or those who co-operate with me, in opposing the passage of this bill, and preserving the revenue system of the Commonwealth, shall, in the least degree, influence my action as a public agent. I have but one rule by which I am governed, in both private, and public relations; and that is, to pursue the honest dictates of my judgment unimpaired of consequences. We find the law, which the bill proposes to repeal on the statute book, making a part of the revenue system of the Commonwealth, and furnishing the sum of \$13,000, annually to the Treasury. Repeal it, and from what source, and in what way will you supply the deficiency that will be produced?

Gentlemen declare their readiness to vote for direct taxation, sooner than retain a law, which they have been pleased to term odious and degrading to the Commonwealth. It has been said that the law conflicts with the Constitution. I can find nothing in the law wrong in policy, or that conflicts with the provisions of the Constitution. The right to impose specific taxes, is one that has been frequently recognized, and exercised by the Legislature. I would feel obliged to the gentlemen from the counties of Henderson and Meade, if they will refer me to the clause of the State Constitution, which prohibits the exercise of such a power.

The principle and policy of specific taxation has been repeatedly recognized by the Legislature. The act, which the bill proposes to repeal, was passed by a former Legislature as a revenue measure. It has received the sanction of subsequent Legislatures. Other acts have been passed imposing specific taxes; and if the principle is so unjust, why do not gentlemen introduce a bill to sweep the system from the statutes of Kentucky.

I am in favor of the law which the bill is intended to repeal, because I do not consider it either unconstitutional or wrong in its practical operation on the country. It does not impose a tax on any of the articles necessary in the practical affairs of life. It does not tax the implements of agriculture and industry, but articles of pleasure, of ornament and pride! The gentleman, (Mr. Towles,) from Henderson, seems to indulge seriously, the apprehension that if this specific taxation law is retained, that it will form the "entering wedge" to a grievous system of taxation in Kentucky. In support of his position he has thought proper to quote as the opinions of the Rev. Sidney Smith, in relation to the system of taxation in Great Britain. I cannot perceive the propriety of quoting the opinions of a citizen of Great Britain in the discussion of a revenue measure in this House! The gentleman apprehends that if the law is not repealed, it will be the means of establishing a system of taxation in Kentucky, comprehending every thing, from the "brass nail on the coffin, to the ribbons of the bride." If the gentleman was a citizen of that despotic government, from whence he gets his authority for believing specific taxation wrong, he might with greater propriety indulge his fears. The one is a despotic and tyrannical government, in which the supreme power is held and exercised by the few, oppressively to the great mass of the people. The other, is a Republican Government, established upon the principle of "man's ability for self government;" the supreme power residing in the hands of the great body of the people, and every citizen participates in the passage of laws, and in the administration of the Government, through his public agent. I will enquire of the learned gentleman, from whence he derived the powers he exercises upon this floor! Did he not have them delegated to him by his constituency in the county of Henderson! Through the gentleman then, as their public servant, they participate in the enactment of laws intended for the common good. It is absurd then to suppose any system of taxation can be established in this Government without the consent of the people! Such a system of oppressive taxation as alluded to by the gentleman, cannot be established, and exist in a government directed and controlled by a free people. It may exist in a government, such as he has gone to for his authority, for his action here.

While the right is guaranteed to all, of consulting their own feelings and tastes in reference to the articles of luxury, and pride, it is at the same time clearly the constitutional right of the Legislature to select objects of specific taxation.

Gentlemen who have denounced the act of 1843, taxing specific articles, have declared their willingness to vote for direct taxation to supply the deficiency in the revenue, which would be produced by the repeal of the law. No man is more fully prepared to meet the responsibilities which devolve upon him, than myself; but I am not prepared to give up a good revenue measure, that I may manifest my willingness to meet responsibility by voting for direct taxation. Whenever it shall become necessary to vote for increased taxation for the purpose of sustaining the honor and credit of the Commonwealth, no man will meet that responsibility more promptly than myself. But no such necessity exists, and I for one, cannot consent to cut off sources of revenue to produce such an event.

A little attention to the practical operations of the act of 1843, which the bill under consideration proposes to repeal, as presented in the Second Auditor's report, will show that the greater portion of the revenue obtained under it, is from those sections of the State in which most of the public money has been appropriated for Internal Improvement purposes. This, in my judgment, proves an important consideration in favor of the act. Thus far the law is just and right in its operations. It does not interfere with the indulgence of the fancies and tastes of any, but only imposes a slight tax on articles classed among those of pleasure, ornament and luxury! The Treasury of the State is not in a condition to do without the money derived from this specific taxation. We learn from a reference to the proper authorities, that the amount estimated to be received in the Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year is about \$19,000. Repeal the act of 1843, and we cut off from the Treasury \$13,000, leaving only a balance of \$6,000 to meet contingent expenses. Are gentlemen, then, prepared to embarrass the Treasury by repealing the law?

I appeal to that portion of the members of this House, who are for economy in legislation, and desire to see the honor of the State maintained, without a resort to increased taxation, to vote against the bill, and retain the act it is intended to repeal, as a part of the revenue system of the State. We will not then incur the responsibility of having diminished the resources of the government, and of having resorted to direct taxation to supply the Treasury.

WHIG MEETING.—The Whigs of Crittenden and Livingston counties met at Salem on the 8th inst., passed strong resolutions against the Mexican war, and in favor of Mr. Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, declared for the 22d of February as the day for the meeting of the Whig State Convention, appointed delegates to that body, and recommended Mr. Dixon and Mr. Helm for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.—*Lou. Jour.*

For the Commonwealth.

WHIG MEETING IN BRECKENRIDGE.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Breckenridge county, held at the court house in the town of Hardinsburg, on Monday, (County Court day,) the 17th day of January, 1848.

ISAAC DEHAVEN, Esq., was called to the chair, and WILLIAMSON COX appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Alf. Allen, Esq., whereupon Francis Peyton, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That we approve the recommendation of the Whig members of the Legislature, to hold a convention on the 22d day of February next, in the Capitol in Frankfort, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to be supported by the Whigs of this State, and Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That we have a decided preference for the Hon. ARNOLD DIXON, of Henderson county, for the office of Governor, and that the delegates from this county, be instructed to use their best efforts to secure his nomination for that office; but should they fail in this, that said delegates be required to support the most available candidate for said office.

3. *Resolved*, That Francis Peyton, Alf. Allen, Jefferson Jennings, Williamson Cox, Charles Hamilton, N. L. Lightfoot, David R. Murray, Allen Atkinson, E. R. Eskridge, Peter Lyons, Ch. Sebastian, Thos. G. Owen, And. C. Moorman, R. A. S. Brashers, H. Washington, R. T. Robertson, J. W. Kinchloe, Jas. Moorman, Jr., James Dean, Jno. Bruner, Matthew Cunningham, Jno. Gilleland, Buckner Board, Isaac Dehaven, J. Howard Thomas, Benedict Wathen, or such portion of them as may be able to attend, be and they are hereby appointed delegates to said Convention.

4. *Resolved*, That we disapprove of a National Convention; but in relation to this matter, are willing to abide the decision of the State Convention, to assemble at Frankfort.

5. *Resolved further*, That the Louisville Journal and Frankfort Commonwealth, be requested to publish the above resolutions.

General Advertisements.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Is an invaluable remedy for Erysipelas, or Falling Scurvy, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Erysipelas to be incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the most powerful of all medicines, has been used in vain. Thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of this terrible disease. It is now, however, a different story. Physicians of every age and every clime have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the Vegetable Extract, however, feel no delicacy in saying, that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite Physicians and all others who are interested, to examine this extract, which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed, but if it is true, let it be the means of humanity, no longer to be said that Erysipelas is incurable.

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
For fifteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this terrible disease, and in every case where it has been used, it has effected a permanent cure.
Dr. Hart, of New York, New York, states that she has seen many cases of Erysipelas, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Mrs. J. H. Hart, of New York, New York, states that she has seen many cases of Erysipelas, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.
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FIFTY OF TEN YEARS AND SIX MONTHS OF USE BY THE USE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE!
I had the pleasure to receive a letter from the son of William Hart, Esq., of New York, New York, dated the 10th of March, 1874, in which he stated that he had been cured of Erysipelas by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

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Frankfort Advertisements.

LOOK AT THIS BEFORE YOU BUY. NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

BACHELOR & ROBERTSON.
No. 4, SWIGERT'S ROW, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.
A full stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS.
embracing every variety and style of Goods, suited to the present and approaching season. Also, A FINE STOCK OF Queensware, Caps, Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENT.
WILLIAM F. LEATHERS.
General Newspaper Agent, and Collector of every description of Claims placed in his hands.

RESPECTFULLY informs those requiring such services, per (person) that he will take charge of any claims for collection in Kentucky, whether for Newspapers, Lawyers, Merchants, or Clerks. He will file the claims, and during the season visit every part of the State, and make faithful and prompt returns.

OSPIERS, BIRDS, FISH, EGGS, &c. &c.
Frankfort, January 1, 1874.

Frankfort Clothing Store.
J. G. F. GRIMME.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public and the Members of the Legislature, that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of

Ready Made Clothing.
Which he sells cheaper than any other establishment in the city, and at prices that will suit the times.

GROCERIES, &c.
LOOK OUT FOR GOOD BARGAINS!
We invite the special attention of our friends in the town and country, to our new stock of Groceries, &c.

ROUGH AND READY HANDKERCHIEFS.
JUST received a beautiful assortment, (all colors) of the above article, made entirely of Kentucky Silk, with a beautiful pattern of the Old Hen. Price \$1. For sale by

House and Sign Painting.
H. G. BAXTER.
H. G. BAXTER, of New York, New York, dated the 10th of March, 1874, in which he stated that he had been cured of Erysipelas by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Frankfort Female Seminary.
UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. & MRS. NOLD.
THE next Session will commence on the 1st Monday of February next, and continue twenty weeks.

English branches.
Music, French, Drawing and Painting, each, 25 00
Boarding, Washing, &c., 50 00

Refer to: Rev. J. J. Bullock, John W. Finck, Esq., Col. James Davidson, Judge J. M. Hewitt, Hon. B. V. Wesley, Esq., Hon. B. V. Wesley, Esq., Hon. B. V. Wesley, Esq.

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Frankfort Advertisements.

"THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE." A GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c. CONTAINING

The office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailors, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

AN APPENDIX.
Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.
AT THE GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.
The best bargains ever offered in this Market.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING Ever brought to Frankfort.

SOLOMON WEILER & Co.,
At the Great Western Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 3, Brown's building, and one door below the Commonwealth Office, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

This Institution, created by an Act of the General Assembly, will be opened for the reception of Pupils, On the 1st of March, 1874, under the immediate direction and entire control of a

Board of Visitors.
Appointed by the Executive of the Commonwealth. It contemplates a Military Organization for Literary and Scientific purposes; an education eminently scientific and practical; the formation of regular habits; and the diffusion of a knowledge of Military Science.

Preparatory Department. is organized in connection with the Institute, in which boys of any age are taken, and are subjected to the same Military discipline as the Cadets.

Academic Year. will be divided into two Sessions. The first commencing on the 1st Monday in October, and the second on the 1st Monday in March. The only vacation occupying the months of August and September.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.
BOARD OF VISITORS.
Hon. Henry Clay, Ashland.
Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Frankfort.

ACADEMIC STAFF.
Col. R. T. P. Allen, A. M., Superintendent and Professor of Mathematics.
Lieut. Col. F. A. Allen, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and History.

Dr. Penney's Ague Pills.
In presenting the public with this remedy for the most troublesome of Western diseases, I am not unmindful of the opposition that it will at first meet; for the community has suffered much by the imposition and frauds practiced by the unscrupulous and vendors of patent nostrums, specific remedies, and medicines professing to cure all diseases. So much have the people suffered from such impostors on their credulity, that it would seem foolish in any one, at this day, to introduce a specific for any disease; but I do it, and do it too, sanguine of success. Having had ample opportunity to test the efficacy of the Ague Pills, I can assure the public, I do assure them, that they have never failed to cure in one solitary case where the directions were strictly observed.

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General Advertisements.

SIXTY CARRIAGES At Eastern Prices.

At my Ware Room on Ann St., near the Weisiger House. I will exhibit an assortment of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES at lower prices than ever offered in the State. I have a heavy Stock of Materials, selected from the best and picked Eastern Workmen. At my Factory in Madison, Indiana, I am finishing every week, elegant patterns of the very best style work.

FOR RENT.
NINETY SIX FEET IN ONE ROOM, or as it is now divided into smaller Rooms, with the fixtures. Possession given immediately.
Also, 50 feet in one Room, or two Rooms 35 feet, all fronting the Main House. Apply to C. G. GRAHAM, Jan. 1, 1874.

Fine Old Wines and Liquors.
OLD "Gordon" Champagne Brand, vintage of 1865; Old Cognac Brandy; Champagne; "Gordon" Madeira Wine, vintage of 1865; "Horsley" Pale Sherry Wine, vintage of 1865; Old Irish Whiskey; Old Bourbon Whiskey; London Porter, &c. &c.

Havana Segars!
WE have in Store, a large lot of genuine imported Havana Segars, and no mistake. For sale by January 4, 1874.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER.
IS prepared to build Steam Engines of all sizes; Boilers; all kinds of Mill Gearing; Saw Mill Castings of all descriptions; Mill Screws and Castings; Threshing Machines; Clover Haulers; Corn Shellers; Water Pipes; Cranks; Gudgeons; Hollow Water Pipes, &c.

Superior Clothing and Tailoring Establishment.
No. 145, Main Street, 4 doors below 4th. Cincinnati, O.

Fashionable Cabinet, Chair and Sofa Ware Rooms.
Third Street, North side, between Main and Spangmore, CINCINNATI, O.

NEW BARBER SHOP.
Under the Mansion House Bar-Room. EDWARD SPILLMAN.

Great Western Express.
GREENE & CO.

Stoves, Grates, Castings, Copper, Tin.
Old Sheet Iron Ware, Platform & Counter Scales, No. 34, Main St., between 4th and 5th. Louisville, January 1, 1874.

Woodford Institute.
VERSAILLES, KY.

Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse.
Nos. 23 and 25, Lower Market Street, Cincinnati, O.

Garden Seeds and Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
And are now prepared to furnish, either at wholesale or retail, the seeds of every variety of vegetable cultivated in this section of the Union, comprising early and late Peas, Beans, Bolls, Cabbages, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Celery, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Melons, Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c. of the best kinds now cultivated. Pamphlet Catalogues, with directions for their management, so as to obviate the attacks of insects, supplied gratis.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
As Plows, Cultivators, Scythes, Rakes, Cut-aw Bars, Flaming Mills, &c. of the most approved construction for this market, constantly on hand at Manufacturers' prices.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES;
Particular arrangements have been made with both Eastern and Western Nurseries, to furnish all kinds of Fruit Trees, as Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c. of the best kinds now cultivated. Pamphlet Catalogues, with directions for their management, so as to obviate the attacks of insects, supplied gratis.

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